Amusements Co-Night.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Exhibition.
BILLY BIRCH'S OPERA HOUSE—8—Minstrels.
CASINO—8—"The Beggar Student."
CHICKERING HALL—8—Concert.
CHICKERING HALL—8—The Concert.
DALL'S THEATRE—8:15—"Dollars and Sense."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—"The White Slave."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—"The Rajah."
NIRLO'S GARDEN—8—"Excelsior."
NIRLO'S GARDEN—8—"The Stranglers of Paris."
COSMOPOLITAN THEATRE—8—"The Stranglers of Paris."
COSMOPOLITAN THEATRE—8—Professor Bartholome educated horses.

COSMOTOLIAN A.
cducated horses.
Blae Theatre—S.—"The Lyons Mail."
Blae Theatre—S.—"In the Ranks."
Standard Theatre—S.—"In the Ranks."
Theatre Comque—2 and S.—" Cordelia's Aspirations."
Thalla Theatre—S.—"Bettelstudent."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—S.—"The Cricket on the

Hearth."

By Avenue Theatre—8—" Moths."

By Avenue Theatre—8—" Irish Aristocracy."

By Avenue Theatre—8—" Lieutenant Heiene of the 14TH STREET THEATRE-8-" Fedora."

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"ALDERNEY BRAND"

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No. 760 Third-ave, near Sorty-seventh-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 1907 Third-ave, near Sixtieth-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.
No. 208 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., 4 to 8 p. m.
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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 13.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The trial of Joseph Poole for the murder of John Kenny was begun yesterday in Dublin. ____ A farmer's house in County Cork was attacked by ten disguised men, one of whom was wounded. - The proprietor of Judy was held for trial on a charge of libel. ____ It is reported that the revolt in Servia is ended. - Robert P. Porter delivered an address on protection before the National Fair Trade Conference at Learnington. = The Crown Prince, will start on his journey to Madrid on November 15.

DOMESTIC.-There was a disastrous fire at Sheuandoah, Penn., yesterday; 250 families are homeless. === O. M. Chase and six other persons were drowned in Michigan by the upsetting of a small boat. === Heavy storms visited the lakes Sunday afternoon, doing great damage to shipping. There were severe wind and snow storms in Northern New-York yesterday. —— An old man was murdered by his son in Pennsylvania. === Au explosion in a coal mine near Wilkesbarre caused the death of two men, and probably of three. Mahone is said to be stronger and more defiant than

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Two men were killed and six injured yesterday by the fall of a scaffold in Harlem. - Justice Davis charged the Over and Terminer Grand Jury in regard to frauds in city departments. = = The Union League Club issued an address urging Republicans to enroll themselves. = Dixon B. Alley was cross-examined in the Fenardent libel case. — The maximum velocity of the wind was 28 miles an hour; there were flurries of snow, ____ The State Civil Service Commission held a meeting. - Brockway and his confederates were taken before Recorder Smyth and remanded. ____ The Bridge trustees considered means of heating the cars. = A man was killed in a collision between a tug and a cattle-boat in the East River. ___ A witness in the Coroner's inquest at Newark testified that the dead burglar was his brother. === A general strike of the cigar-makers began, = Gold value of the legaltender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.68 cents. Stocks were fluctuating and feverish and

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or fair and slightly warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 52°; lowest, 318; average, 3914°.

closed unsettled.

The Mayor has not been in any particular hurry apparently to seek the aid of the Civil Service Commissioners of the State in introducing Civil Service reforms in this city. How ever, it is better late than never; and we hope that the communication which Mr. Edson sent to the Commission yesterday will lead to the prompt introduction of many changes in the methods of selecting municipal employes. No one but a Democrat will deny that such a reform is greatly needed. Mr. Edson has undertaken to leaven a great lump.

It is a matter of wonder and congratulation that the conflagration at Shenandoah, Penn., was checked before the whole town was destroyed. Even in this city, where our appliances for fighting the flames are so nearly perfect, it would be no easy matter to stop a fire which had gained any headway in a gale such as was blowing yesterday. In a small place like Shenandoah the difficulties would be many times increased The calamity, however, is sufficiently terrible. It is estimated that 250 families are homeless and utterly destitute. Doubtless the appeal for aid sent out by the City Council of Shenandoah will call forth many substantial expressions of sympathy.

The need of greater caution and skill on the part of the pilots who control the boats plying to and fro on the waters about this city, daily becomes more apparent. To the large number of comparatively trifling collisions which have occurred of late, must now be added the fatal one which happened yesterday between the tug Cronin and the cattle-boat Newark. Only one life was lost, but it might easily have been a dozen. The pilot who was to blame in this accident ought to be severely punished, so that other boatmen who are tempted to be careless or reckless may see that neither carelessness nor recklessness will pay.

The receipts from travel across the Brooklyn Bridge for the first six months amount to \$110,871. It is perhaps hardly fair to draw strict inferences from these figures, yet it is evident enough to any one that there will have to be a tremendous increase in travel of all kinds, before the trustees can meet the interest on the Bridge bonds with the receipts. This is not a Control. "The man," he says, "who begins to point, however, about which the public at pres- "have conscientious scruples after having ac- pity not to preserve them. But I know if you feel there, chief marked T. found in his hat." A telegram from

ent is much troubled. It is heated cars that are demanded just now. The announcement was made in the Board yesterday that some experiments in this direction would be made soon. This is not reassuring when it is remembered what experiments with the grip meant.

Poole, the Fenian whose trial was begun in Dublin yesterday, seems to be a doomed man. Justice demands his life as the murderer of John Kenny, a supposed informer, on July 4, 1882. The secret organization to which the prisoner belongs has also decreed his death for giving information to the police in regard to other crimes. Between these two unrelenting powers, Poole certainly has only slender chances of reaching a ripe old age. An interesting feature of the trial yesterday was the appearance in the witness box of the informer William Lamie. He seemed greatly terrified in giving his evidence. As this is the first reappearance of any of his class since Carey's death, it is no wonder the wretched man feels more nervous than formerly.

The heavily burdened taxpayers of this wretchedly governed city will find no little encouragement in the address delivered yesterday to the Grand Jurors of the Court of Oyer and Terminer by Chief Justice Davis. It was clear, pointed and severe, but just withal. The Grand Jurors were exhorted to make a searching examination into the methods and accounts of the municipal departments, and the grave importance of this duty was carefully impressed upon them. It cannot be doubted that great good will result from these inquiries, which the Chief Justice properly has the credit of setting on foot. The jurors are intelligent and honest men, and with such a judge as Noah Davis presiding over the court in which their work is carried on, there is little likelihood that any guilty man will escape indictment. Here at last is an investigating committee which cannot be reached by political influence nor tripped up by the obstacles which dishonest employes or wily Commissioners may put in its way.

LET REPUBLICANS ENROLL THEMSELVES. 3 No Republican in the city should fail to heed the excellent address on re-enrolment issued by the committee of the Union League Club, which is printed in full in another column. As this address well puts it, there is no reason why every Republican should not exercise his right and perform his duty in determining the future action of the party. There is not the least obstacle in the way. The invitation is as broad as language can make it. No one can have any excuse for holding back. There is the highest obligation upon every man who believes in genuine Republican principles, and desires that nominations and platforms shall be truly repre sentative of the wishes of the majority, to take part in this reorganization. This re-enrolment simply gives every Republican a chance to register, and that will entitle him to an equal share with every other Republican in the direction of party policy and the attainment of party ob jects. The present organizations in the city will cease to exist when this registry is complete, and the newly enrolled Republicans will organize, elect their officers, and during the coming year name from their own number the delegates to the conventions.

This is the (.ne, then, for all to fall into line. The most inveterate of grumblers can find nothing to grumble at in this plan for the voters to take the whole direction of affairs into their own bands. In September, when the Assembly District Associations threw open their doors and asked Republicans generally to join, many were out of town, and a great number were indifferent and apathetic. But the election has waked them up. There is everything to encourage the party to bestir itself and 'to be making preparations for the great contest next year. If the Republicans of this city will join heartily in this movement for union, for progress and for strength, and will follow up the reenrolment by genuine work of the right sort, New-York is surely Republican in 1884. And every one now knows how much that means.

By a glance at the advertisement in the sixth column of the fifth page of to-day's issue voters can find the places for re-enrolment in their districts. The time is ample-between 4 and 10 p. m. This is the first day of enrolment. Two more will follow. It is well to be early in this matter. But do not fail to take advantage of this opportunity on some one of the three days With the Presidential contest so near, and with so much depending on the carnestness and zeal of a united party in this city, he is no true Republican who remains away.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM EGYPT.

The withdrawal of the British garrison from Egypt is a moral victory worth a score of Telel-Kebirs. England is keeping faith with Europe. It was Mr. Gladstone's boast on the eveof active operations in Egypt that the country had entered upon the campaign "with clean hands, with pure purposes, and with nothing to conceal from the other nations of the earth. The Government was fully committed to this honorable policy, and resisting every temptation to retain what had been conquered in war, it is now redeeming its pledges. Orders have been sent out for the evacuation of Cairo and the return of the larger part of the army of occupation. A small force will be held in reserve for a short time, but eventually not a corporal's guard will be left behind. This is not what is known as practical diplomacy. Bismarck, who with fine cyaicism exclaimed, "Beati possidentes!" after San Stefano, will undoubtedly sneer at Mr. Gladstone as a sentimental Premier. Egypt is a conquest worth keeping Cairo is the geographical centre of the British Empire; and the permanent occupation of Alexandria, Port Said and the capital would be a final assurance that reforms in the domestic administration were to be carried out and the security of the waterway to India never be men aced. There is no other nation in Europe that would be so practilious in redeeming its promises. It is bad diplomacy, but good morals. It furnishes a convincing proof, if one be required, that Mr. Gladstone's statesmanship has a genu-

ine ethical quality. It has been easy for statesmen who did not disayow the policy of conquest and annexation, nor solemnly assure the European Courts that England was acting solely for unselfish ends, to taunt the Government with basely surrendering ground which will have to be fought for again. The London press, with one or two exceptions, has opposed the withdrawal of the forces as both unnecessary and disastrous. Lord Salisbury has directed his most withering sareasms against the preposterous notion that England can maintain its authority in Egypt "by the action of that sublimated ethereal essence called moral influence." Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, who won so great a reputation by his laborious volume on Russia, has summed up the evidence against withdrawal in a new work on Egypt, arguing that if the English had not resolved to create something like permanent order on the Nile, they ought not to have gone thither at all, ought not to have destroyed the National party, nor have abolished the Dual

" complished the destructive part of a great work, "and who timidly shrinks from the unquestion-"able difficulties and possible dangers in the "constructive part, does not gain a high moral "reputation, but gains-and gains justly-the reputation of a miserable, canting coward. These are strong words, and are supported by powerful arguments, which have produced a great impression in England. But Mr. Gladstone has not been willing to violate his pledge to the country and to Europe. The troops, having gone to Egypt for a definite purpose, are recalled now that the object has been accom-"lished-order restored in every quarter and the national army completely reorganized.

WANTED-A MAN.

In reconstruction times Democrats crippled the Republican party at the South by assassinating its leaders. At the North, not finding it safe to put an end to prominent men with bullets or knives. Democrats have for years attempted the moral assassination of Republican leaders by infamous slanders. The people are neither unjust nor brainless, however, and therefore the effort has not succeeded. But, as if on purpose to punish this wrong, the good people have been killing off Democratic leaders

with ballots. There are several obstacles to Democratic success next year. But the thickest and highest and hardest is the want of a man. Where is the candidate who can be named by the Democrats with a reasonable hope of success? Of course, any insignificant dummy would poll a large vote; that is a virtue of the Democratic party. But it is going to take something more than stone-blind party vote to elect a Democratic President next year. The recent elections prove that there will be needed a large body of sensible and self-governing voters who hold the balance of power in certain doubtful States. What candidate can the Democrats nominate with a chance of getting that vote?

Had Governor Cleveland proved a man of much size, or had he been able to keep himself on speaking terms with his party managers, he might have done something. But his name has dropped like lead in mid-ocean. Had General Butler held Massachusetts, he might have drawn some votes, though not of the sensible class. But his defeat gives his foes a club with which to beat him down. Had Judge Hoadly possessed a tongue a little less dangerous than dynamite to his friends, or had he escaped the odium of Pocket-Bookwalter's methods, or had he secured a majority big enough to last a year, he would have looked large. But the persons who will take greatest care not to nominate Judge Hoadly are the shrewdest Democrats of Ohio. In brief, the new men "do not wash. The Democrats have to fall back upon the old

tock of candidates. Mr. Tilden considers that he is still alive. But if anybody thinks that recent events have made Mr. Tilden a possibility in New-York, he has something to learn. A campaign with him as a candidate would be a pleasant one-for Republicans. Any close friend or tool of Mr. Tilden would meet with the same difficulty in New-York, while lacking his elements of positive strength. Mr. Randall has succeeded in getting beaten in his own State, and has never peen strong with the Democracy of Western States, whose "generous" spirit and whose longings for free trade he has thwarted. No candidate from a former slave State will be put up, if the Democrats want to carry a doubtful Northern State next year. The tendency of the party, evidently, is to seek a Western candidate, leaving New-York as too uncertain and treacherous for the party to trust a sixth timefor McClellan, nominally of New-Jersey, and Hancock, nominally of Pennsylvania, were really New-York men, and nominated with a hope of the New-York electoral vote. The Democratic party has tried no other experiment and looked nowhere else for a candidate since

There are too many great men at the West, Ohio has Thurman and Hoadly, Pendleton and Payne, and their fondness for each other is evident. Indiana has Hendricks, Holman and McDonald, and the one who gets the nomination is likely to wish he had not. Not one of all these candidates would have more than the mere machine strength of his party at the East, and not one of them can command the whole vote of his party in his own State. Mr. Holman is a small man, who has objected too often when other Democrats wanted things. But he would be apt to object again if Mr. McDonald should be nominated, and so would Mr. Hendricks, who has no chance himself. Mr. Thurman and Mr. Pendleton have friends enough in Ohio to make it a most audacious thing for the party to nominate a candidate from the Hoadly-Bookwalter-Payne combination. Before the Demoeratic party reckons victory sure, and begins to distribute the offices, it had better find a candidate who has a fair chance of carrying his own

THE DICKENS LETTERS.

As our London correspondent remarked in a letter which we printed on Sunday, the complaint raised in England over the recent publication in THE TRIBUNE of early letters by Dickens is nonsense so far as it is based upon an affectation of regard for the novelist's memory. Dickens himself laid bare some of the most private passages of his life, and all that we know discreditable to his family or unpleasant about his home we know from the disclosures made either by him or by his authorized biographer and executor. The documents now brought to light, from Mr. Bouton's autograph collection, merely add interesting details to a story already familiar in its important features. And to the plea that these notes, etc., should have been held especially sacred as the correspondence of a client with his solicitor, it may be inswered that the Dickens family seem not to have been of that opinion. The letters to Thomas Mitton, and sonfe at least of the letters to Mr. Ouvry, were used by Miss Hogarth and Miss Dickens in preparing for the press the three volumes of the Dickens correspondence; and about a dozen of them, including some "business letters" (though not any of those printed by THE TRIBUNE), are to be found in that publication.

As Miss Hogarth, " in her capacity as executrix," has "denounced the publication of this correspondence in England" as an infringement of her rights, and "repugnant to the feelings" of the family, it seems proper, in order to remove the false impression this protest is likely to produce, to say that Mr. Ouvry, who made the collection of autographs, received the Mitton letters (containing the disclosures of domestic troubles) from Miss Hogarth herself, after she had destroyed all those which she thought fit; and at the head of the collection we find a letter from that lady containing the following sentences:

I have arranged the letters regularly as well as I canfor all the early ones are undated, and even some of the tater ones. But he was living in Bentlinck-st. (I see lo referring to Mr. Forster's book) between 1831 and 1835 so they (the early letters) must be during these years. You will see that I have left one or two notes of that period which refer to his father's money difficulties; as Mr. Forster's book has given publicity to all these embarrassments I did not see any necessity for destroying them, and as they are such very early autographs they secured to me to be interesting, and that it would be a

is any impropriety in an 7 of these notes being kept you will destroy them. I found only seven or eight letters of a later date-about his father's affairs and his brother Frederick's-which were entirely between himself and Mr. Mitton, as his old friend and lawyer, which I had no hesitation in burning.

It is clear, therefore, that in parting with the letters Miss Hogarth understood that she was putting out of her hands only those which might properly be seen by strangers, since she first burned those which she thought ought not to be seen. Whoever contributes to a collection of autographs which are to be "preserved," knows that the documents must sooner or later pass from hand to hand, and that if they are valuable they will come into the market. No restriction seems to have been placed upon Mr. Ouvry respecting the use he was to make of these papers. After his death they went the way of all such treasures. They were on sale for some time in London and were there bought by Mr. Bouton subject to no conditions whatever. We cannot see that the publication of extracts from them, under these circumstances, was any contravention of law, or custom, or

ANOTHER EAST FELICIANA.

The more closely the facts are examined, the more clearly does it appear that the Danville riot" had a great effect upon the vote in Virginia; that the negroes were cowed and fearful, as they always are on such occasions, when threatened by the more intelligent race; and that the disturbance was used by the whites in the most unscrupulous manner to produce this effect. The absurd story set afloat a few days later of an intended negro rising, which has never been attempted and was, we may be sure, never contemplated, was obviously intended for Northern consumption, to take off the edge of the disgust with which this new outbreak of bulldozing was received here.

Some startling figures are now received from Virginia, showing how complete the terror was in which the Danville "riot" left the "rioters' -that is, the negroes. In Danville 1,301 colored voters registered, and only 31 colored men dared to vote. A majority of the population of Danville is colored. In North Danville 235 colored men had registered, and only three dared to vote; and these, it is said, were Democrats. In a neighboring place, the colored registration was 465, and only one of them dared to vote.

Bourbons of Virginia! If the South is to be made solid in this way, it will not be long before the North is solid too.

SENSE FROM CHAMPIONS OF SILVER.

After having exerted more influence than any other journal in bringing upon the country the costly and dangerous silver bill, The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette resumes the sound sense which on other subjects it has usually displayed, and remarks: "Of course the coinage of silver by order should be stopped. . . Enough full legal tender silver money has been minted to give the people the option of payment of debts in gold and silver. The relations of gold and silver need international adjustment, and we should not take upon ourselves the burden of that task. The silver-using nations of Europe should adopt our rates of the precious metals, and we should stop coinage to bring a pressure upon them to do that thing. . If they expected us to carry the heavy end of the log any further they were mistaken." These remarks from different articles of The Commercial Gazette fairly set forth the spirit in which the subject is now treated by a journal the coinage of standard dollars. We waste no time in criticising the reason given for a change of plan-that enough silver dollars have now been minted to give the people the option of payment in either coin. Be that as it may, all must agree that enough for every desirable and proper use have been coined, and many more, and the Government is now wasting money by standing between European nations and the consequences of their own course. It is also true that, if we "stop the coinage of silver as a declaration of our moneyed independence," it will bring a ssure upon European natious to settle the relations of silver and gold by international agree-

But it will probably be found that, whatever the original motive for coinage was, the strongest influence in favor of continuing that coinage it present comes from those who are interested in silver mining or in the sale of mining properties. Though it is manifestly true, as the most intelligent bimetallists urge, that a discontinuance of coinage here will bring a powerful pressure to bear upon European nations, and thus will do more than anything else can do to bring a permanent support to the relative value of silver, yet temporary interests move those who are engaged in mining or have mines to sell. They believe that suspension of coinage would depress the price of silver at first. So believing, they care little whether it would ultimately restore the price of silver or not. The policy that is wisest for the nation, and most beneficial for the interest of silver producers in the long run, does not suit those who want to sell something right away-bullion, mines or stocks. The question is whether the permanent interests of the whole country shall be sacrificed to their temporary interests.

WHO DID IT?

The general audience at Tammany Hall had dispersed after the reading of the election returns, and t was getting well on toward Wednesday morning, when a small party of leading statesmen assembled in one of the committee-rooms to talk over the situation. Mr. John Kelly was there, wearing his most stolid expression of jaw and most obstinate breadth of back. Senator Grady, whose mouth was unusualy limber after its recent exercise in the hall, moved briskly about the apartment. Geoghegan, the poet; Alderman Reilly, General Spinola, the Hon. William P. Kirk, the editor of The Star; and a few distinguished politicians from the lower and Eastside districts, whose hands were moist from the rinsing of tumblers and smelt of brandy and water, completed the gathering. The question under conideration was. Who did it? Mr. Grady began the discussion with an eloquent

and impassioned speech, in which he attributed the unfortunate results of the day to the popular disappointment at his forced retirement from the field. and expressed a conviction that the imbecile and ridiculous person who disgraced the Governor's chair could never have ventured to commit such an outrage upon the Democracy of New-York had he not been urged on by a bolder and more wicked spirit. And I tell that palsied fraud of Gramerey Park, continued the young orator, "that palsied fraud who has tried such a characteristic trick to get me at of his way and destroy the popularity of the Governor at the same time, that the American people will never condone "-

Here, as the speaker warmed to his theme, and aunched into an academic style which threatened a pretty long discourse Alderman Reilly interposed. He didn't believe in all this here speech-making for notoriety, and the gentleman had better leave such e pluribus appeals for a proper occasion. The machinations of Mr. Tilden to get Mr. Reilly himself out of the way had cut down his majority for Register at least 20,000, but-

At this moment Mr. Kelly received a telegram from Boston and read it aloud: "Loss of Massachusetts undoubtedly caused by intrigue directed from Gramercy Park to get Butler out of the way. It is believed that a drunken engineer who caused breakdown of printing press while working off Butler tickets was in pay of Tilden. Blue cotton handker-

Tilden subscribed \$50,000 Republican campaign fund this State;" and a message from Danville read: "No reasonable doubt negro disturbances this place fermented by agents Tilden to get present Democratic leaders out of the way. Man who made speeches to the negroes by torchlight ascertained to

be Tilden agent in disguise." "Did y' hear what the old blackguard done at my place " shouted the Hon. Mr. Kirk, springing to his feet and waving the stump of his cigar. "I was having a little talk with the election inspectors, in the back part of my saloon, when who should come nosing around but that bloody sneak, Fatty Walsh; and now they go to say I ain't elected. It is a job, put up by old man Tilden to get me out of the way, that's what it is!"

"He paid \$5,000," growled General Spinola, "to have Pete Murray's tickets run out of my boxes. There's no accounting for that thousand 'majority, unless it was a deliberate plan of Tilden's to get me out of the way." Here his white collar collapsed, and he reached out moodily for the bottle.

"I have been informed," remarked Mr. Kelly, with a flecting expression at the corners of his mouth which some of the statesmen took at first for premonitions of a smile, "that Governor Cleveland thinks Mr. Tilden has also got him out of the way, and that Mr. Maynard and Mr. Manning are not quite sure whether they too are not under special obligations to the old gentleman. I have received another letter from the Governor "-at this point Mr. Kelly said "Ahem!" and the meeting sniffed audibly-"another letter from the Governor, who writes that it will conduce to his personal comfort to have Mr. Manning retired to private life. There is also a telegram from Mr. Manning, who says that if it had not been for the interference of Gramercy Park and the Governor"-

Here a dispatch was received from Connecticut announcing the loss of that State, "It is believed that Tilden," the communication went on, " has been in secret negotiation with "-but by this time the editor of The Star, who had been shuffling with impatience for the past half-hour, could hold himself in no longer. He brought his fist down upon the table with a blow which made the glasses ring and declared in a loud and excited tone that there was no doubt that Mr. Tilden had laid out the party right and left, had divided the Board of Aldermen and tried to break up the Tammany organization, and that the clearest evidence of his maligu influence was the vile and venal course of his favorite newspaper-a sheet so infamous that he hesitated to name it in decent company; needless to say that he referred to The Sun, whose idiotic yell, "The rascals must go "-

At these words there were symptoms of disturbance among the pool-room and brandy-and-water statesmen, and the speaker hastened to disclaim the sentiment, which he quoted with disgust only as an example of the perfidy of a Tilden organ-

"Whose idiotic vell, 'The rascals must go,' was everywhere interpreted as a reflection upon that grand old Democratic organization which repre ented the bone and sinew of the people, the hardworking sons of honest toil." Here Mr. Kirk applauded, and all the barkeepers put on a compla cent expression. But as the editor went on to de-nounce his "worthless and dastardly contemporary," Alderman Reilly again interfered. With is eigar tilted upward in the corner of his mouth, and his hat tilted downward over one eye, he remarked as he removed his feet from the table that he didn't see the use of so much jaw, and he thought the gentleman had better save his editorials to print in his paper. "Bally for you, Reilly!" cried an unsteady voice; and then, while the distinguished purnalist was vainly attempting to petrify Mr. Reilly with a glare of indignation, Mr. John Kelly privately ordered the janitor to lower the gas, and the meeting with some difficulty got itself down-

-As for Mr. Tilden, he spent the evening alone in his study. He wore a warm flannel robe; a pitcher of beef-tea stood on the table at his elbow; he held in his lap a copy of Mr. Manton Marble's Coparceny which was one of the most zealous in advocating | Letter on the Electoral Commission; and he was

> Hannibal Hamlin was never known to wear an vercoat. A good many Democrats who bet on Maynard may find it convenient this winter to adopt this characteristic of the Maine statesman. In a month the National Committee will meet to

decide where the Republican Convention shall be held next year, and the cities are already making ready to assert their "claims." Philadelphia has already got her boom into working order, or is causing it to sprout, or is making a prodigious noise with it, or is doing whatever is requisite and necessary with a boom, the place of which has hardly been defined yet in natural history. The choice of a city is a matter of a good deal of importance. New-York makes no claim. It is too modest; or, rather, it is conscious of being too big. We don't want the convention to get lost. If the convention will set a date before the rush at Saratoga begins that would be the ideal place for the convention. There would be ample accommodation for all delegates and visitors in numbers of excellent hotels, all near together and affording easy inter-communication. The experience of State conventions at Sara toga, and of the Republican Convention this year at Richfield Springs, has shown how much better for convention purposes are summer resorts, whose only business is to entertain visitors, than cities where the hotels are scattered about, and the number of them is limited to the demands of ordinary traffic. There is much greater comfort, too, in the summer resorts. Fill the hotels of one of the lesser cities with a great crowd of men, and the struggle for food and beds often becomes disgusting. Outside of New-York the city best qualified to take care of a National Convention appears to be Chicago.

Governor Cleveland in his Thanksgiving proclamation declares that during the year "we been protected against pestilence and dire calam-There evidently is a mistake somewhere Are we really to conclude that the Governor does not regard Tammany as a pestilence and the Grady as a dire calamity?

The engineers have the advantage of the politicians. Caring nothing about public opinion, the engineers can recommend the expenditure of millions in the improvement of all the impassable creeks and impenetrable bays in the country, but the member of Congress who votes what they recommend has a chance to vote no more. The modest report of the Chief of Engineers for the past year proposes a trifling expenditure of 'nearly thirty seven millions, as follows: Improvements on Atlantic coast, \$10,722,300; Gulf coast, \$3,864,600; Pacific coast, \$1,978,000; Western rivers and harbors, \$9,083,485; the lake region. \$6,474,900; sea-coast/defences, \$3,698,000, and va rious minor items. The supply for rivers and harbors, being only about double the shameless appropriation made two years ago which sent so many nembers of Congress into permanent obscurity, doubtless seems to the Engineer Corps very inade quate and stingy. It is true that the Treasury is overflowing, but that is no reason for wasting millions of the people's money in such outrageous jobs and frauds as have made up a large part of recent river and harbor bills. If the new Engineers' report does not carefully skip such jobs, it will be a dangerous document to some Congressmen.

A man arrived at this port from Havre, the other day, who brought his coffin with him. If the managers of the Democratic Presidential campaign of next year are equal to their duties they will see that their party goes into the fight similarly equipped. The experience of the last quarter of a century proves that the only thing that is of any service to the Democracy at the close of the quadrennial struggle is a coffin.

It is thought that Postmaster-General Gresham may recommend Congress to encourage American shipping by increasing the pay for carrying the mails to steamships under the American flag. Hundreds of manufacturers who find no sufficient market at home for their products have tried repeatedly to push American goods into foreign markets. But they have found the difficulties very great, and one of the greatest of them lies in the fact that we have to use British ships to communicate with almost every foreign port. Until we have example.

Philadelphia followed: "We have information I ships and mails of our own, the odds will always of against our manufacturers in foreign markets.

> Madrid considers the projected visit of the Crown Prince of Germany "conclusive proof of the grow ing importance of Spain in the eyes of Europe. On the other hand, The North German Gazette insist that the visit is not aimed against France, bu " will be made in the interests of peace, as was King Alfonso's visit to Homburg." Considering French sensitiveness, displayed so recently, one may guess that the German Gazette believes it to be the proper use of language to conceal ideas.

The man who alluded to ice-cream as "that delicious bivalve," presumably had his own idea of the meaning of the word "bivalve." But it doesn't lie in the month of The Buffalo Courier to langh at him, for it has just matched his absurdity in its own use of the word " virtually." It gravely informs its readers that" the State of New-York has virtually gone Democratic." The Senate has gone Republican, the Assembly has gone Republican, one of the five State offices has gone Republican; and yet "virtually" the State has gone Democratic! Icecream-strictly speaking-may not be a delicious bivalve, but it certainly isn't any cooler than this assertion.

PERSONAL.

It is again reported that the Rev. George A. Gordon, of Greenwich, Conn., has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Old South Church, Boston, and will begin his labors there next spring.

Mr Blaine objects to the word "new" as applied to his literary pursuits. "I almost began life in Augusta as a reporter," he says, "and afterward ed-ited a newspaper. Writing is really second nature to me. I find it easy and pleasant work."

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt reached this port yesterday in the White Star steamer Germanic, after a rather rough voyage. Several friends called on him in the afternoon. He dined at a friend's house in the evening. Mrs. Hewitt and daughter are still in Europe

Mr. John W Hobart, who a few days ago assumed the duties of his position as General Manager of the Central Vermont Railroad, is an old hand at railroading on that line. He began work on the construction of the road in 1848, and has been con-stantly connected with it, in some capacity or other,

Mr. James McHenry, of London, whose long litigation with the Erie Railroad has not yet been ended, arrived on the Germanic yesterday. Although he has crossed the Atlantic many times he is a poor sailor. He suffered so much from the voyage that yesterday he could only see a few intimate friends. It is understood that he will spend several onths in this country.

At Berwyn, an unpretentious little station a few niles out of Philadelphia, almost any day in summer or fall one may see step from the train a " countrified"-looking man, past middle age, with a heavy corpulent figure clad in an almost seedy suit and crowned with a worn and battered hat. His boots are heavy and clumsy; his shoulders stoop like those of a ploughman; his face is broad and brown. He is not a farmer, however, but a Philadelphia pel-itician of National reputation—Samuel J. Randall.

Secretary Folger has a pleasant office in Washingon looking out upon Pennsylvania-ave, and the Capitol It is furnished in walnut and dark red eather. The Secretary sits in a cane-seated chair, with an enormous waste-basket at his side. One small table, covered with blue cloth, is used exclusively for signing official papers on. In this work Mr. Folger wields a cork penholder and steel stub pen, while an assistant at his side applies the blotting-pad. The walls of the room are adorned with large portraits of Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, and Salmon P. Chase, the war, time Secretary. war-time Secretary. "I went to the War Department the other day "

says The Boston Traveller's Washington correspondent, " and saw a short, stumpy-looking man in dark clothes, with a cutaway coat, scated at a desk, vigprously engaged in pushing a pen across a large white sheet of paper. That man was Lieutenaut-General PhiliSheridan, commanding the Army of the United States. He is brusque, bow-legged, unos-tentatious in manner, and while he has been in Washington only a few days, he has given some of Washington only a few days, he has given some of the dandy second-lieutenants on duty here a severa shock. Just think of it—the commander of the entire Army of the United States refuses to use his carriage, and walks in fair weather, and rides in a 'bob-tail' three-cent horse car when it rains. Such a thing has never been heard of in Washington, for the general rule is, and has been, that where an official has the use of a government carriage, so do his sisters, his cousins, his aunts, his wife, and all of his wife's relations. Sheridan's love of good horseflesh is proverbial. He loves a fine animal, but the average cab-horse does not thrill him much."

Field Marshal Count von Moltke starts on his eighty-fifth year in capital health and spirits, ready at any time to enter active service at call of the Fatherland. His daily life at his home estate at Kreisau is very simple He rises at an early takes a long walk, and then works until noon. He seldom smokes after his plain dinner, snuff being the form in which, like Frederick the Great, he most enjoys tobacco. When he is at work, his snuftbox is always close at hand. In the afternoon he pays or receives visits. In the evening he likes to play whist with his nephew, Captain von Moltke, and other friends. Even during the French war he was accustomed to play whist when possible; and his adjutant, Colonel de Claer, had to provide suitable players. The officers of the general staff would report the news to him as he sat playing; and when his turn came to go out of the game he would follow the reported movements of the enemy on, a map spread out in the next room, and plan with mathematical precision the counter movements. Thus, on the 25th of August, 1870, the reports of MacMathon's march to the Mense found Field-Marshal von Moltke at whist. Report after report made the enemy's intention clearer to him, and late in the evening he went to the King and told him that the army must march, not to Paris, as had been intendand other friends. Even during the French war he army must march, not to Paris, as had been intend-ed, but to the Meuse. This important resolution, so swiftly taken, which led to the great victory of Sedian, is the best proof of how quickly the Field-Marshal could grasp a completely altered situation

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12 .- Matthew Arnold, Mrs. Arnold and their daughter are at Newport, guests of Mrs. Bartshern.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Fleetwing, which outsailed the rest of the whaling fleet and arrived at 8an Francisco from the Arctle seas on November 4, reports the worst season for made it almost impossible to capture whales. The tele-graph has already briefly reported that the seasen was regarded a failure, that only lifty-three whales had been taken up to October 2, and that the Louisa and six of her crew were lost on September 22.

An aged Irish citizen of Boston, who had dways been counted upon to vote the straight Democratic ticket, rode to the polls last Tuesday in state and comfort in a carriage provided by the Democratic Compublican ticket. To the angry remonstrances which as-saited him he replied with great dignity: "Divil a vote will I vote for lile Butler afther appintin' a nagur for a judge." Le walked home. mittee of the Seventh Ward, and voted the straight ite

It is reported that the Bavarian Government willing to purchase for \$25,000 from Mr. John H. McIlvaine, of Philadelphia, the remarkable collection of stuffed birds upon which that skilful and enthusiastic taxidermist has expended a large amount of time and money, and which won for him the first prize at the Cenmoney, and which won for aim the bressprize at the Cen-tenulai Exhibition. The Philadelphia Press, which men-tions the negotiations, does not make it clear whether or not they include the Italiana relies the accumulation of which has divided with taxidermy the leisure intervals of Mr. McIvaine's busy life.

The Paris Figaro may always be trusted to tell a more preposterous story with a calmer assurance than any other journal in Christendom. Thus its readers have lately been informed that a noble redskin who had en converted to Christianity was sent to England to be educated at Eton. Having been soundly birehed, he lay in wait for the master who had inflicted that distastere nn wat for the master was also as a meldent which "created a great sensation about forty years ago." The story reaches its clinax in the announcement that this young Indian, who had for a long time been lost sight of, has been identified as Sitting Bull.

The Rev. Osbert Mordaunt, rector of Hamp ton Lacy, Warwickshire, is proprietor of the only public house in the village, and has been for seven years, during which time there has been scarcely any drunkenness, as then only by the accidental sale of beer to individuals who had already had enough. No spirits are sold, and the beer is guaranteed to be pure. The manager has no share in the profits, which are about \$150 a year, and ar devoted to local charities. The rent goes to pay the salary of the organist of the church. When the house first came into the rector's hands he was advised by some people to close it altogether, but he chose to conduct it "respectably," and he thinks that seven years' experience has justified him in the course he adopted. He lays great stress upon the necessity for selling beer which is unadalterated, and invites other clergymen to follow his example.